REFERENCES

Agrios GN (2005), Plant Pathology, 5th edn. Academic, New York, p 952pp.

ANarasimhan, S Shivakumar(2012). Study of mycolytic enzymes of *Bacillus sp.* Against *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* causing anthracnose in Chili. *Acta Biologica Indica*, 1(1):81-89.

Cheema SS, Kapur SP, Chohan JS, Jeyarajan R (1978) Studies on the cultural and pathogenic variations of *Sphaceloma ampelinum*, the causal organism of the anthracnose disease of grape.*Indian Phytopathol* 31:163–166.

Cubeta, M.A., Hartman, G.L. and Sinclair, J.B. (1985). Interaction between Bacillus subtilis and fungi associated with soybeanseeds. Plant Dis. 69: 506-509.

Daulta BS, Chauhan KS (1981) Role of sugars and phenols in relation to resistance mechanism of grape anthracnose (*Gloeosporium ampelophagum* Sacc). Haryana *Journal of Hortic Sci*10:72–74.

Deokate AS, Khilare VC, Gangawane LV (2002) Resistance to carbendazim in *Gloeosporium ampelophagum* (Pass) Sacc. Causing anthracnose of grapevine in Maharashtra. *Indian Journal Plant Protect*30:69–70.

Harley Prescott, fifth edition, Laboratory Exercises in Microbiology.

Holt (1994), Berge's manual for determination of bacteriology.

Jitareerat P, Wongs-Aree C, Sangchote S (2006) Detection of quiescent infection of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* on green mango fruit by polymerase chain reaction.*Acta Hort* (ISHS) 712:927–936

K. Nithya, Khalid A.I.M. Bukhari, V. Valluvaparidasan, V. Paranidharan, R. Velazhahan (2012). Molecular detection of *Colletotrichum falcatum* causing red rot disease of sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) using a SCAR marker.*Annals of Applied Biology* 160(2):168-173.

KambirandaD, Balasubramani SP, and Venkatasubramanian1 P (2011). Development of Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA Based SCAR Marker for Identification of Ipomoea mauritianaJacq (Convolvulaceae). Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine. doi:10.1093/ecam/neq023.

Khilare VC, Deokate AS, Gangawane LV (2003) Nutrition of *Gloeosporium ampelophagum* causing anthracnose of grape. *Journal Phytol*Res 16:187–190

Kore SS, Gurme PN (1978) Factors influencing growth and sporulation of *Gloeosporium ampelophagum. Indian Journal Mycol Plant Pathol* 8:222–224.

Kumar S, Thind TS, Mohan C (1994).Occurrence of *Gloeosporium ampelophagum* and *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, the incidents of grape anthracnose, during different months in Punjab.*Plant DisRes* 9:222–224.

Kumar S, Thind TS, Mohan C (1995) Morphogenic and pathogenic variations in *Gloeosporium ampelophagum*. *Indian Phytopathol 48:331–334*.

Kummuang N, Diehl SV, Smith BJ, Graves CH Jr (1996) Muscatine grape berry rot diseases in Mississippi: disease identificationandincidence. *Plant Dis*80:238–243.

Lewis IML, Nava-Diaz C, Miller SA (2004) Identification and management of *Colletotrichum acutatum* on immature bell peppers. *Plant Dis*88:1198–1204.

Magarey RD, Emmett RW, Magarey PA, Franz PR (1993) Evaluationof control of grapevine anthracnose caused by *Elsinoe ampelina* by pre-infection fungicides. *Australas Plant Pathol*22:48–52.doi:10.1071/APP9930048.

Martínez EP, Hío JC, Osorio JA, Torres MF (2009) Identification of*Colletotrichum* species causing anthracnose on Tahiti lime, tree tomato and mango. *Agron Colomb* 27:211–218.

Medeiros LV, Maciel DB, Medeiros VV, Houllou Kido LM, Oliveira NT(2010) pelB gene in isolates of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* fromseveral hosts. *Genet Mol Res* 9:661–673.

Milholland RD (1988) Ripe rot. In: Pearson RC, Goheen AC (Eds) Compendium of grape diseases. APS Press, St Paul, pp 18–19.

Mills PR, Sreenivasaprasad S, Brown AE (1992) Detection and differentiation of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* isolates using PCR FEMS.*MicrobiolLett* 98:137–143.

Mirica II (1988) Anthracnose. In: Pearson RC, Goheen AC (Eds) Compendium of grape diseases. APS Press, St Paul, pp 18–19.

Narkar SP, Shetty DS, Sawant IS and Sawant SD (2012). Paradigm shift in the resistance of grape isolates of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* to carbendazim and their bio-control by *Trichoderma harzianum. IndianPhytopathology*, 65: 373-377.

National Research Centre for Grapes .Annexure-5 .

Nene, Y.L., Thapliyal. P 442 .N., 1979. Fungicides in Plant disease control, second ed. Oxford 443 and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi. 507 p.

Poolsawat O, TharapreuksapongA,Wongkaew S, Reisch B, Tantasawat P(2010) Genetic diversity and pathogenicity analysis of *Sphacelomaampelinum* causing grape anthracnoseinThailand.*JournalPhytopathol*158:837–840.doi:10.1111/j.1439-434.2010.01696.

PoolsawatO,TharapreuksapongA,WongkaewS,TantasawatP(2009)Cultural characteristics of *Sphaceloma ampelinum*, causal pathogen of grape anthracnose on different media.*Suranaree Journal Sci Technol*16:149–157.

Ramaswamy GR, Anilkumar TB (1995) Spore production and germinationin carbendazim sensitive and resistant strains of *Gloeosporium ampelophagum* the grapevine anthracnose fungus. *Mysore Journal AgricSci* 29:54–60.

Rao KS, Satyanarayana A (1989) Epidemiology of anthracnose of grape (Vitis vinifera) caused by *Elsinoe ampelina* around Hyderabad. *Indian JournalAgricSci* 59:655–657.

Rezuanul MD, Yong Tae J, Yong Se Land Chi Hyun S (2012). Isolation and Identification of Antifungal Compounds from *Bacillus subtilis* C9 Inhibiting the Growth of Plant Pathogenic Fungi.*Microbiology* 40(1) : 59-66.

Ruangwong O and Liang W (2012). Effect of Crude Extract from Bacillus Subtilis LB5 Cultivated Broth on Conidial Germination of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*. World Academy of Science, *Engineering and Technology* 72.

Rugienius R, Siksnianas T, Stanys V, Gelvonauskiene D, and Bendokas V(2006).Use of RAPD and SCAR markers for identification of strawberry genotypes carrying red stele (*Phytophtora fragariae*) resistance gene Rpf1. *Agronomy Research* 4:335-339.

S. S. Feio, A. Barbosa, M. Cabrita, A. Esteves, J. C. Roseiro, M. J. M. Curto (2004) Antifungal activity of *Bacillus subtilis* 355 against wood-surfacecont aminant fungi JI and Microbiol Biotechnol (2004) 31: 199–203.

Samuelian SK, Greer LA, Savocchia S, Steel CC (2011) Detection andmonitoring of Greeneria uvicola and *Colletotrichum acutatum* development on grapevines by real-time PCR. *Plant Dis* 95:298–303.

Sawant IS, Narkar SP, Shetty DS, Upadhyay AA and Sawant SD. (2012a). Emergence of *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* sensulato as the dominant pathogen of anthracnose disease of grapes in India as evidenced by cultural, morphological and molecular data. *Australasian Plant Pathology*, 41: 493-504. DOI 10.1007/s13313-012-0143-5.

Sawant IS, Rajguru YR, Salunkhe VP, Wadkar PN. (2012b). Evaluation and selection of efficient isolates of Trichoderma species from diverse locations in India for biological control of anthracnose disease of grapes. *Journal of Biological Control*, 26: 144-154.

SawantSD, SawantIS. Kulkarni NS, ManiM, (2007) Package of practices for the management of major diseases and insect pests on grapes in double pruning-single cropping system. N.R.C.G. extension bulletin No. 1,23p.

Sheu Z, Wang T (2005) Evaluation of phenotypic and molecularcriteria for the identification of *Colletotrichum*spp causingpepper anthracnose in Taiwan. Proc *Second Asian ConferencePlantPathol* 2005:26–27.

Tapia-Tussell R, Quijano-Ramayo A, Cortes-Velazquez A, LappeP,Larque-Saavedra A, Perez-Brito D (2008) PCR-based detectionand characterization of the fungal pathogens *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* and *Colletotrichum capsici* causing anthracnose in papaya (Carica papaya l.) in the Yucatan peninsula. *MolBiotechnol* 40:293–298. doi:10.1007/S12033-008-9093-0.

ThahirBS, Suvarna J, Hemalatha TM and Reddy NP (2010) compatibility of native potential bioagents with different fungicides against *colletotrichum gloeosporioides* penz. causing mango anthracnose. *The Bioscan*5 (1): 19-20.

Warude D, Chavan P, Joshi K and Patwardhan B (2006).Development and Application of RAPD-SCAR Marker for Identification of Phyllanthusemblica LINN.*Biol. Pharm. Bull*. 29(11) 2313—2316.

Ying-Hong L, Kan S, Tsung-Dao L, Jenn-Wen H, Pi-FangLinda C (2009) Development of a molecular method for rapid differentiation of watermelon lines resistant to *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. niveum. Botanical Studies 50: 273-280.